

THE MARAVANS or inhabitants of the two Zamindaris, and perhaps the oldest caste in the country, are nowadays only about half as numerous as the Vellalans: whereas two or three hundred years ago they must have been by far the most numerous, as they were undoubtedly the most powerful of all the castes in the Pandya country. History shows clearly that the Kings of Ramnad in the seventeenth century held a very good position amongst the potentates of the south; and a letter of a Jesuit missionary, which will be referred to in the proper place, shows that at that time the King of Râmnâd could assemble an army of as many as 40,000 Maravaus within one or two days' time. How comes it then that in 1850-51 there were only something less than 80,000 Maravans in the whole District? I think the race must have been almost killed off by perpetually recurring famines. In 1814 Mr. Turnbull, a Surveyor, reported officially that in consequence of terrible distress 150,000 souls, it was calculated, had emigrated from the Ramnad and Sivagangei countries in the three or four years preceding: whilst Colonel Fullarton, in his Report dated 7th January 1785, only thirty years before, described the country as being both well cultivated and well peopled. Whatever may have been the reason, there can be no doubt of the fact that the numbers of the Maravans have been woefully reduced; and that they are no longer what they once were, a fine and numerous race

With regard to the origin of the Maravans, it is to be observed that there exists amongst them a picturesque tradition to the effect, that in consequence of them assisting Rams in his war against the demon Ravana, that deity gratefully exclaimed in good Tamil maravana or "I will never forget;" and that they have ever since been called Maravana. But with more probability the name may be connected with the word marava (ω, ω) which means killing, ferocity, bravery and the like, as pointing clearly to their unpleasant profession, that of robbing and alaying their neighbours.

The Maravane inhabit the great Zamindbris, and particularly the tracts lying near the sea coast. History shows that in old times they were a fierce and turbulent race, and the terror of their neighbours; and they gave the British much trouble at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. But their habits have much changed in the last sixty years: and they are now much like other ryots, though perhaps somewhat more bold and lawless. They live almost entirely by cultivation, and are considered to be one of the lowest of the respectable castes, although the Séthupatis of Ramahd and the Rajas of Sivagangei have always been men of the Marava caste. The Jesuits at one time made many converts amongst them, and appear to have regarded them as a very promising race: but they seem to have found out that their opinion was erropeous.

The most full description extant of the Maravane appears to be that contained in the Marava-Jathi Vernanam (sic) translated by the indefatigable Mr. Taylor at page 354 of the 4th Volume of the Madras Journal; and it will be well to give here a few particulars gathered principally therefrom.

It seems that there are seven well-marked subdivisions of the caste, viz :--

1,	The Sembo-asttu	Maravans
2,	The Kondayan-kôttei	do.
8.	The Apantir-nattar	da.
4.	The Agata	do.
5,	The Ordr (? Oreight) nath	p do.
6.	The Upu-kôttei	do.
T_{ij}	The Kurichi-kattu	do

And amongst these subdivisions the first is the principal. There are also other and minor subdivisions, which it is unnecessary to specify.

The religion of the Maravans is nominally the Saiva: but they worship with seal and fervour only their own peculiar demons, Karuppana-Sûmi, B'hadra-kâli, Mathursi Vîran, and others, which they habitually propitiate with offerings of liquor, flesh, and fruits. And they themselves freely eat flesh and drink liquor, in direct opposition to the precepts of the Saiva faith. Their customs differ fundamentally from those of ordinary Hindus in many important matters. In the first place they permit intermarriage between consins whose two fathers are brothers. Then except in the case of the women of the Sembu-nattu division, it is customary for widows to re-marry, and for wives who cannot agree with their husbands to procure divorce from them and marry again. It was customary for the widows of the Sethupati and of the Sembu-nattu Maravana generally to practise Sati, until prevented by the British Government; but not for those of any of the other divisions.

The manner of performing the marriage escemeny is very peculiar. After a marriage has been agreed to by the principal members of two families, a few of the relations of the intended bridegroom go to the house of the bride, and there with or without the bridegroom and bride's consent tie upon her neck the tdli, the insigns of matrimonial union, whilst couch shells are being loudly blown outside. After this they escort her to the house of the bridagroom, who usually but not necessarily awaits their coming. A feast is then given to the friends of both parties, which lasts for a few days according to the means of the giver; processions are formed through the town; a coccanut is broken before Vighneshwara; and certain coremonies are performed under a marriage pandal or booth. If however the parties be too poor to afford all these rites and entertainments, the tying of the tall alone is performed at first; and the man and woman begin to cohabit forthwith: but at some time the other ceremonies must certainly b performed, and as the phrase goes "the defect must be cured." Some times the ancillary ocremonies will take place after the wife has born three or four children. And should the husband happen to die beforhe can afford to cure the defect, his friends and relations will at one borrow some money, and the marriage will be duly completed in the presence and is behalf of the corpse, which must be placed on on coat with the woman and be made to represent a bridgeroom. Th tell is then taken off, and the widow is free to marry again as soo: on the may please.

All Maravans bear the title of Tevan, which I suppose corresponds with the Deva and Dewa of more northern countries.

The relative position of the Sethupati, or head of the Maravana and hereditary ruler of Rammad, as respects caste and birth, appears from the following rules of court etiquetts. The Raja Tondiman of Puthu-kôttei, the Raja of Sivagangei, and the sighteen chiefs of the Tanjore country must stand before him with the palma of their hands joined together and stretched out towards the presence. The chiefs of Tinnsvelly, such as Katabôma Nâyakkan of Panjāla-Kuricchi, Serumali Nâyakkan of Kadal-kudei, and the Tokkala Tottiyans, being all of inferior caste, should prostrate themselves full length before the Séthupati; and after rising must stand and not be seated. But the Sillavan and others of Ettiyapuram; and the Marava chiefs of Vadagarei, Shokkampatti, Uttumalei, Settüru, Sarandei and other tracts; and the Vanniya chiefs of Sivagiri of seven thousand fields, and of Dalavan-kôttei; all these make no obeisance of any kiud to the ruler of Rammad.

The dress of the Maravans is posuliar in some respects. They went the hair very long. With the exception of the chiefs, both men and women lengthen the lobes of their ears to the extent of several inches, by hanging weights in them; and wear attached to them wenderfully large and heavy metal ornaments. The men generally wear handkurchiefs round the head, and never tie turbands. The rulers of the tribes on special occasions wear turbands, handsome silk robes, and gorgeous jewels, according to the ordinary customs of Hindus.

Properly speaking every Maravan should be a warrior, and should hold lands on a Military tenure. At the time when the MS, from which the above description is taken was written, the following was the scale upon which lands were granted by the Sethurati and other chiefs to their dependants. An ordinary foot soldier carrying a sword and speak was granted a piece of land capable of yielding him per summer five kalams of rice; a musketeer was granted land yielding seven kalams; a Savboji bearer land yielding nine; and a captain of a hundred men land yielding fifty. Out of the produce of these lands a tribute of five fanams was payable to the chief for each kalam of

Of the Maravana who are not soldiers by profession, a portion ought properly to serve in the Palace and Public Offices, enjoying a remission of tribute as remumeration for their services; the remainder should live by cultivating lands, paying the tax universally prevalent

produce resect.

throughout the Zamindaris until late years, namely the whitei-rawan or amount of grain payable in good and bad seasons alike, and onlendated on the ascertained average yield of the land held.

Many other interesting particulars might be given touching the manners and customs of this primitive tribe: but I have already exceeded my available space, and must pass on to another tribe.

Eleven Maravans were measured and weighed by Doctor Joseph, and the following were the results obtained, viz:—

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THE AHAMBADIYANS as shown in the legend given above are closely connected with the Maravana by descent: and they also resemble them most closely in appearance, habits and customs. The chiefe of the Maravane are accustomed to many Ahambadiya women: and of the children born of such marriages, the males must marry Ahambadiya females, and belong to their wives' casto; whilst the females must marry Maravana, and belong to their husband's caste.

The ordinary agnomen or titular name of an Ahambadiyan is Sèrvei-kiran.

The Abambadiyans are a trifle less numerous than the Maravans; as they are a trifle inferior to them in estimation.

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THE KALLANS (Orme's Colleries) are in many respects the most remarkable of all the castes in the Madura District, and require a rather lengthy notice as having played as important part in history.

Their profession is said to be that of stealing with or without violence according to circumstances, and their name Kallan which is also that for a thief or robber in several of the languages of Southern India is supposed to have been given to them as indicative of their peculiar mode of sarning a livelihood. Now without going so far as to declare that this so generally prevalent idea is incorrect, I must say there are some grounds for doubting its correctness; and shall state them shortly hereafter in the proper place.

The history of the caste has been given with some fulness in the Survey Account, and it will be well before describing their very curious manners and customs to give the substance of the information which the report contains, observing at the same time by way of preface that its statements do not altogether agree with those of the authorities followed in Part IV of this work.

According to Ward's Survey Account the Kallans belong to two main divisions, that of the KU Nadu or castern country, and that of the Mil Nadu or western country. The Kil Nadu comprises the Nadus of Mülür, a village situated about sixteen miles cast of Madura, Vellalür and Sirugudi: and its inhabitents, whose agnomen is usually Ambalakiran am the descendants of a clan which immigrated into the country in the following circumstances. Some Kallens bolonging to the Vella (Vala?) Nadu near Kanchipuran (Conjaversan) came down south with a number of dags on a grand hunting expedition, armed with their peculiar weapone, pikes, bludgeons and Vallari Thadis on bomerangs. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Militr, whilst they were engaged in their sport, they observed a percock showing fight to one of their dogs, and thinking from this circumstance that the country must be a fortunate country and one favorable to bodily strength and courage, they determined to settle in it. Accordingly they entered into negotiations with the Vellalana who were lords of the soil, and eventually took service under them. In the course of time they invited their relatives and friends to come and join them, and a numerous Kalla community gradually архиму ир.

The masters and servants did not succeed in living amicably together. The Kallans behaved or were thought to behave badly, and were frequently punished for their misdoings; they resisted and retaliated; and at last they compelled their masters to draw up a set of rules for their (the Kallans) protection.

These rules were the following :-

- 1. If a Kallan lost a tooth through a blow given by his master, the latter was to be fined ten Kali Chakrams.
- If a Kallan had his car torn under punishment, his master must pay a fine of six Kali Chakrama.
- 3. If a Kallan had his skull fractured, his master must pay thirty Chakrams, or in default have his own skull fractured.
- 4. If a Kallan had his arm or leg broken, his master must pay a fine of twenty Chakrams, give the injured man a certain amount of grain, clothe, &c., and likewise grant him in fee-simple as much Nanjey land as could be sown with a kalam of seed, and two kuruk-kams of Punjey land.
- If a Kallan were killed, his master must pay a fine of one hundred Chakrams, or in default be put at the mercy of the murdered man's relatives.

As might be expected, the Vellalans hold over the Kallans was very soon lost after the promulgation of these rules; and in the course of time the Vellalans were reduced to great poverty, and eventually custed bodily from their possessions. Many of them were

also treacherously murdered, and the remainder were forced to emigrate. After this the Kallans called their newly acquired territory Than-arrow Nddu or the "independent country," and set the then Government at deflance.

And they showed respect only to the Alagar-Swami or God of the great Alagar-Kövil, to whom they habitually make large offerings and whom they have always regarded as their own peculiar Deity.

In the time of the Kartakkal, that is to say the Nayakkan dynasty, the Kallans steadily refused to pay tribute, arguing always when called upon to pay like other castes that "The Heavens supplied the "earth with rain, their cattle ploughed the land, and they cultivated "it, and therefore there was no possible reason why they should pay "anything." And their conduct was generally so violent and aggressive that bodies of troops marching from Trichinopoly to Tinnevelly

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or vice versa found it expedient to avoid the direct road through the Mathr Nado and chose a circuitous route.

In the reign of Vijaya Raghunktha Sethupathi the Kallam made a mid into his kingdom, and drove off two thousand head of cattle. This andacity so greatly enraged the Sethupathi that he forthwith catablished nine fortressus in the heart of the robbers' country, and having lulled them into a sense of security by all kinds of deceitful promises, contrived at last to get them into his power, and massacrod a vast number of them in cold blood.

This scarcely justifiable proceeding broke the spirit of the chiefs of the survivors, and they afterwards paid their respects annually to the Sethupathi in company with the Kalla Chiefs of the neighbouring Nadu of Mallang-köttei which lay within the Sethupati's deminions. But they continued nevertheless to be independent of the Government, i. s., the Madura Government, until the year 1772.

During the period of Mohammad Yusuf Khan's administration a temporising policy was adopted by that able ruler of men in his dealings with the Mclur Kallans, and though he built a fort at Mclur and another at Vellalapatti, he did not attempt to exact tribute from them; but contented himself with fomenting jealousies amongst the principal men of the caste, and teaching them to habitually rufer their disputes to him as the common mediator and supreme arbitrator. By this means he succeeded in keeping them in tolerably good order, and no doubt attached them to his cause when at last he found it necessary to rebel against the Nahob Mohammad Ali.

After the execution of Motomomod Yasuf Khan, and the termination of the Pongar war in Tinneveny, it was found necessary to send a consideratio force against the Medir Kamana under the command of Captain Raumay. This officer was a man of ability and of an iron will and after humang their principal vallages, and inorm ressly daying about three thousand men women and chib run in a single day, at soon succeeded in reducing the refractory. Notthins or heads of the Nadus to obedience. This however was but a short-lived success and strongly correive measures become once more necessary. Captain Rumaey now resolved to comparthe Nations to pay an annual tribute at the same rate is those of Mallang-Rôtter and after expending much time and labor upon the business, and miter another measure, eventually succeeded in enforcing his plan. The Nadus were than surveyed, and found to contain 400 cheys of

Names and 20,000 knowkerns of Punjey and Captor Romey marched owns feeling satisfies that his pressure was no longer required.

In 1781 o source, we memore to I strubunces consequent on Hyder And descend upon Madras and the Karana took advantage of this o porturely to break out once once into rebellion, and commit the wildest excesses. They even went so is as to march upon Madra and Majiara Rau, the Nabol's general, was killed in an affair under the very walls of the city

Nothing could be done for some time—but in 1784 Contain Otivor came upon the Kausans with a detachment, and speedily overswed them. Shortly afterwards the Nadus were again surveyed by Mr Torin, the Collector in charge of the Tinnevelly Madum and McIar Districts, and found to contain 6 000 cheys of Nanjay and 20.000 kurukkams of Punjay.

From 1786 to 1790 the Nabobs Analdan were charged annually and the Kahana were enabled to be that system to maintain their independence.

In 1791 Mr McLood took them in hand and by promises induced them to pay up surcors.

From 1793 to 1801, here were no less than ten different officers of charge of the administration of too Madura country and consequency the Kallans did much as they pleased.

In 1801 the District was finally incorporated with the Company's

In 1801 the District was finally incorporated with the Company's territories and from that time forth the Kallans have given but little trouble.

The lustory of the Mê Nâdu or west country Kallans is told as follows. About the year 1640 the great Tirumala Nâyankan granted to certain Kallans of Mêlûr some sada one and the right of collecting keva i or watching fees from the District of Thomas in near Madura, in consideration of their protecting the same from robbery and deeds of violence. Betying upon this grant the respicate encroached step by step, until at that they or their descendants penetrated as far as the village of Analytic, and there firmly established thanselves. In the course of time they grow estranged from the parent stock and were distinguished as the Analytic or Mêl Nâdu Kallans. Their agreemen is usually Têvar as is that of the Mara-

vans. They have gradually pushed their way from village to value, not they have executed the extreme and the great value of Dandigue.

Such is the bistory of the hollows as more or no the Survey Account, and supposing to enabler part of the not measure in traditional necounts, it is satisficatory to find what it is not measured with the tradition touching the first coming of the hallows inchest at page 28 anto what it wasses from it to so great an extint as to rebut the suggestion that it is one with it. But model od by the capitoe or forgetfulness of its narrator. There seems to be good ground for the inference that the Ramans came into the District at a period subsequent to the great immigration of the Vehillans described at page 28 anto that they quarreled with a silvalianes, and finally succeeded in outsing mean from their hard-tary capites and real they avail over afterwards in a state of more or asses antagonism to the running power at Modern.

I must now notice another stadition correct in the District, which is to the effect that few Kallens were settled in the Panlyn country before the time of the preudo-Pandyas, the sons of Abbuilium too Dancing gir of Kalenyar-urbyn, and that those pretenuers invited Kallens to come from the Chöla-mandalam, and employed them as mercenney troops to operate against the then Government are Part 111 page 83)—and that from that time for this Kallans regard to grow very numerous.

This story would seem to be in admirable accord with that told in the Survey Account, and to corroborate it very strongly. Nothing can be more probable than that the party in favor of the naturalizes about naw applied to the Kallans for assistance, and if they do so apply the result would naturally be an influx into the country of numberless friends and clausiness of those Kallans. And such an influx would account satisfactorily for the tircumstance to which notice has been directed at page 30, that the Vendams had sunk into insignificance before the establishment of the Madura Mission at the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The sons of Abhiram and their immediate successors were custed from Madura and established themselves securely to the neighbourhood of Srivelliputtur to the Timbevelly District about the year 1500 and if the Kallans were their partners, the circumstance would account for the presence of so many numbers of the caste in Timevelly in the middle of the last century.

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With record to be first from a the Kuranana manana na and the same that he was a new or , god when I as I was a sale holder on a desage the o Mark and retail at a bank of heartern of my the then a presidence; May be the term of Mr. ag a serience mentioned as the section of the sect and the plant of the set of the s The first a rest comformation at a dad e will be with the state of itera a become were no last at a residue, a too and it which at each a could be a set the sen a section. were never offectually everwheimed. This is of course a mere many and a through the series are a series to an electrical terms of the second times leads to important results.

The process is 1.22 a 1.25 as the contract to the second Ех почеству в почет и и Македов бу от в почетым и прочивалуas objecting to the Kin a recta are to as store. It have not a peak to on their an introduction with the text of the Text them is even. by t. Massesser, by the traction of the same over one as no name. persons on a second of the care a Managana about many companies and when he is the be apply when as wer almost strangers in eas a diam title has any few motor time to a settlement he to Antique to store in Million was a work to be an able to be and Added on the best distinct of Man in. The interests a therefore that the term ever was copyright to private fithe pright to lamb. agreed time, castes or area need only by some non-employed aboveying mater the charge of which is as wheat of all less from ware. East' van mote output on Martin Right with un tant the system of drawing a equantity for Revenue purposes rate \$500 mes and Adda prevented amongs in action it game a late warm and applications again by Ad meant hadresparts and was retained by their empression in-We Asaba. And Mr. Taylor or several parts of his Cara seve Rauscond.

en received in the Proposition of the Proposition and the Proposit We send the term of the service of t har on an areas of the North Prop. on Area ad not a last art or the time and are seen as the second of the and this can be done to the court of the court apple to the term of although a committee and After continuous by the first of the party o Kar - Laure o But her about the Fig. Fig. 10. When he had a but a fire of at each te and mitand at an th, wargast in the track of the more revenues district at a class solve taken, it is a to register. I schapa to, the Kurum means Man a wer were view with mean or one of the past was set the fig. I use to the set of some one is the The agreement the sales which the ment about a comthe effect in at was with the place of anything in a to a was coursed but may were print to fleating attraction and to be removable And in one of the silver the sentence of the second for the ferry a gray have a new to gave by the Karas . towards their masters as above described.

was seen as the may a hage with more that the term Nada was seen as a the may a hage with more that the term of seen of the order to be a three or the more than the term of the target of the I term of the portation as a composite to the hadron to the part of the I term of the portation as a composite to the hadron to the part of the I term of the term

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It appears on the first state that their interpret with and int more upon convergence when and are are a sent to all agents of the without of

the parties thereto in heir parents. The more important safes, pleases of a Kallan is the between a room and the daughter of his father's motor and if we such the proof he father's motor and if we such the proof he

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A variety against the solution entire side. A bushase dimensioned uses as wife our set ince away to be be writing at the same time to a vector soul of the property and a wife one season of historical at whe upon forfeiture of forty-two Kali Fernand.

A weaker may may may man the fancies if the car induce him to make her a present of ten Fancies.

Both males and females are accounts and to stretch to the armost possessed in take soles of their ears. The applearant designments to effected by the mother borneg the ears of her haby and uncertably heavy process of motal generally lead, into the apertures. The affect so produced is very wonderful, and it is not at all uncommon to see the case of a Kaman hanging on his shoulders. When violently angry a hats wild across ones tear in two one attendated energy of flesh which constitute his cars expecting thereby to compel his adversary to to alkowise us a sort of anisate homorable and attendations between women constantly read to any or both parties laving the cars violently partied assumes.

And formarly where a Kalia gar, was deputed, as frequently happeared to guide a stranger in safety through a Kalia tract, if any of her caste-people attempted to offer violence to her charge in spite of her protestations are would immediately tear open one of her ears and run off at full specific her home to compare of what have been done. And the result of her complaint was mariably a semicine to the effect amongst other things that he curple is about have both their ears torn in expection of their words of the oy-laws of the forest

The savings disposition of the Komess up cars subterently from the following description of a control which exceeds in abroacy amost every obsecut valuence of which every infords ar example. The Survey Account somes that:—

The women have oil the some new members of the men in most if one ractions they are inflexibly vindadave and furious on the least approximations any regard to consequences. An "hornine conton exists among the females of the Collectes, when a quarter of dissension arress notwern mean, the names woman "brings has chast to the mouse of the aggressor and it has it at her door to average hereout, a though her vingence is attented with the mean on.

a neighbouring village with a later games, &c. In this attempt and is opposed by her neighbours which gives rise to clamour and outrage, the outragement the elders of the village and solicite their interference to terminate the quarter. In the course of this invocation, if the trustant finds that sufficient evidence has been brought against his wife that she had given cause for provocation and aggression, then he process unabserved by this assembly to his house and brings one of his chitaren, and in the presence of witnesses kalls his third at the door of my woman who had first willed has child at his by this mode of proceeding he considers what he has enved inness france models and expense which would

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" otherwise have devoived on a.m. This coroumstance is soon brought to the notice of the tribunal, who proclaim that the offence committed is sufficiently averaged. But should this voluntary retribution of revenge not be executed by the convicted person, the tribunal is provogued to a similar time. Aftern days generally Before the expiration of that period one of the children of the convicted person must be ailled at the same time he is to beer all expenses for providing food, &c. for the assembly during three days. Such is the abunean berbarity in averaging outrege which proves the innate cruelty of the people and the unrestrained harbarity of their manners and morals."

With this account may be compared the following passage from Orme :--

"Father Martin & Jesuit, who resided ten years in the neighbouring country of Moravar, describes the Collectes as more harbarous than any savages in any part of the globe, asserting that when two of the nation, either male or female have a quarrel with one another, each is obliged by an inviolable custom to suffer and perform whatever torments or crucities the other thinks proper to inflict, either on himself or any of his fam y, and that the fury of revenge operaces so strongly amongst them, that a man for a slight affront has been known to martier his wife and all his children, merely to have the succious satisfaction of compelling his adversary to commut the object murders in his own family but fortunately for the honor of human nature none of the Eng sh Officers have hitherto been able to distinguish any traces of these diamonds, practices, and the Jesuit stands single in his assertion."

Now in a matter like thus, the authority of a Jesuit who aved amongst the Kalians and was accustomed to compare his own expensences with those of other Jesuits similarly circumstanced, seems infinitely superior to that of any number of British Officers who merely marched through the country from time to time or were quartered at Madura and other stations not in the Kalia country, and who for aught that appears to the contrary never took the trouble to make enquiries touching the manners and customs of a low and despised race. And the couroborative evidence afforded by the Eurrey Account is very strong. I have unfortunately not had leisure to ascertain correctly by enquiry how far the account above given is entitled to credence, but I am inclined to give credence to it as a

who is a not and oranged to perpendicult to a course such attramentars not and oranged to perpendicult under British rule. The storyey Report to very hard on the wortern Kalana. It says of them that they "possess none of the virtues in a the genus and over string quanties which are permanently characterists of the adaptitudes numberedment. They are in general modulest and perthatous they community sort of excess and crustly and in fact "are capable of the fourest crimes."

Amongst the crimes of which they are guilty or supposed to be guilty in that of powerty. Their houses are represented as being very mean and plant and maintained over large heigh for protection. Their dress means in the case of the maies, of a common coarse close or a biancer took count there and a string which he dains their coarse and plantaful hair.

Our of the constance of the western Kanada is specially correctly to constance, happens that a variable is be the fathers jointly and severally if any observe that may be both if her cony. And stail more curriculty when the converse of such a facility grow up they for some unknown reason invariable, etc. a the massives the children not if the, eight or six rathers as the case may be, but if eight and two. It has and two, or rough and two fathers. The following is a stransaction of an exercit from a petition presented to the Collector of Madura in 1796, which attractive this contour, and is for cover reasons worthly of preservation now that the old times are so rapidly passing away:—

To the most exquisive beauty of boardies in whom an mature as in true particular viewed in every respect, and equal to Maha Maro of the most fascinating man and gracious appearance—the protoc—ter of numberton some the universal and habitual inquires also

the complaints and greevances of all injured people the ever pleasing delight and joy of all frankly and social people who when he
takes his mean is surrescaled by thousands—at the goodly feet of
your High Mightiness do we. Terris Tevan and his seven brothers,
the sons of six and two fathers, with our legs cheed, mouths
correctly germents thrown between our legs standing after of,
temorating with mainta chapted together and up-afted praining and
adomag your merciful and obsertance disposition procurating our
nelves, and leoking up to your honorable person, to the north

" ward presume to sy this to Lambie supplies out for its and to cutacity your favor pleasure and protection, for Ste. See."

The size of the transfer of the profession for which the cambe according the reference of the transfer that the desired the transfer according to the transfer that the transfer and from the transfer according to the transfer and from the transfer according to the transfer and the profession and from the transfer according to the head with the exception of a small port in tener. For he Kondana a traffic of the properties as a transfer transfer according to the head with the exception of a small port in tener. For he Kondana a traffic of the properties as a three by the name of the exceptions.

The western Kamens do not intermerry with the eastern and are suppressed to choserve to sell the same marriage resembles an ordinary. Hands costes

Kallans born and bors the rices. A limit of a gb ready ero with the call the new test of a present of the test of the state of the practice I have endeavoured in very to discover. It seems to be allowed on all sides one the practice in very ancient, and no not we history of the Kana casts is producable in the Madura District.

Enough however has been said to show what a very remarkable non-Hindú carte the halisms are and it is to be boped shat somebody with sufficient sective wis hereafter to "the world at about them.

Yhere a business information might be supplied by the chief of a 1.1 K-1 is of the south the Rim of Perhapheter. I someho for afformation in that quarter but unformation no notice was taken of my approximation. I may add in concluding my notice that I have been informed that the Kartans as to of all the description of Madura can the Mahametans "and process" or bronsgrooms "Moplaha" and this circumstance coupled with that of the subspiction of the rite of one increases with description to a foreible convention of their progenitors and a subsequent ispectant is a foreible convention of the Kartanbans of the Tondamandalam who accepted externization field northwards into the arms of the Matometans, and ofter heighly them depried of caste responsed to the south as Kalisms."

I welve Kaim a were meanired and weighted by Dorton a copusand the following results were obtained, viz :--

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We come now to some less unportant castos.

CHAPTER V.

Important results—Extent of the Madura territory.

The Rayar Verientapers Lord Paramount of Mudura,—
The murder of Kastim. Re-establishment of the Sothupats—Origin of the Marara dynasty. Its antiquity
The seven chiefe of the Mahoumn—History of the Sohupatis—The Governor dies leaving three sans of whom the
eldest succeeds him. The state of Christianity. Robert
de Nobilibus—He calls himself a Brahman from Rome.

His success. He is mayenized for in proper practices.
—Sad results. War with Musore. War with Tanjore.
—The Viriaphishs Poligas—The Rayar stat interferes
in the government of the country—Mismile and corruption.—End of the reign.

Littoata, known also by the name of Kumara Krishnappa, and his brother Visvappa or Visvapat' a HI ruled together for a few years, doing probably much as dient for exand uncested done before them, and then a very momentous event took pine. This was the death of the great Arya Nayaga Macha, in 1800 the results of which were the emancipation of the Nayakanna from improducte control, and the at cent partial topeper dense of the Madura country. That this was a beneficial change there can be no question. The protector of the Nayakirans and grown old and feeble, and his continued presence in Madura main have mercked all dears for improve-

With the exception of time crime, the one remarkable event of Huttu Krishnappa a governorship was the re-establishment of the ancient Marays, dynasty of Sethupatia or guardians of the lathmus of Ramsshware on the throne of Ramnad. It is not quito clear how this came about nor what was the actual extent and political position of the Rimmid openery at this time. From a comparison of the * Rietory of the Kornatace Governors with a short "account of the Sathupatas" translated by Mr Taylor and with an historical memorandum kindly furnished to me by Ponnushni Tèvan the present manager of the Ramnad Zamındân, it seems protable that in the time of Mutta Knahnerpe the Rimned country, that is to say an the country between Madura and the sea coast, was under the management. of two Commissioners approinted by the Governor of Madura and that these officers were quite unequal to the task of keeping the dependency in order. Thick jungles had sprung up in overv direction the toads were infected with gangs of robbers, every whage had its fort, and levied black man from pilgrime passing on their way to the hely thrine at Rameshwara, and nothing in the shaps of revenue could be collected from the wild, untameable race. who owned the cultivatio ands. The Vairagis, the lawless Vaizhnava. devotees from the north, who were acceptomed to flock every year in thousands to Rameshwara were daily petitioning the Governor and elementing for the restoration of the country to a Harava prince, entitled Sadelka Tévan Uderyan Séthupeti, who was, or was supposed to be a direct descendant of the ancient Rammad stock, and who alone, it was behaved, could keep the country in order and protect palgrams and travellers from violence. And yielding at last to the importunate solicitations of these self-styled holy man, and probably being perfectly sensible of the advantage of making this prince a friendly vassal in place of an angry enemy the Governor somewhere about the year 1605 sent for him, and having satisfied himself as to his fitness to govern the dependency had him crowned as Séthupati in a town in the Ramnad country called Pôka in with great pomp and ceremony and at the same time made him chief of the seventy-two Pâleiyak ârana. The newly-appointed Séthupati was a men of energy and conduct, and soon gave the Governor cause to congratulate himself on having acted as he had. The waste lands were gradually reclaimed, robbery and violence were checked and in a short time the country began to wear a new and healthful aspect. The towns of Ramnad and Pôkalūr were fortified and improved. The important villages Vadakku-Vattakei, Kāsaiyār-Kōvil, and Pattamangaiam were taken from rofisctory chiefs, and a considerable annual tribute was remitted to Madura, after allowing for all the expenses of the subordinate government and for the

personal expenditure of the Sethupata. Nor was this satisfactory state of things meraly transitory. For Sadsika Tevan ruled his people for several years, firmly but with moderation, and when he died in 1621 (?), his son Küttan was allowed to succeed hum.

I think there can be but little doubt that such in substance were the circumstances in which the Sethupah was restored. But the question naturally arises, how ancient and important was the termtory which he thus gained ? Professor Wilson has given in his catalogue see you a, p. 195) an abstract of a manuscript in the McKenzie collection from which it appears that the author of it understood the Maravaa to be a tribe which had been originally transplanted from Caylon and of which certain members had been appointed Sethupatia or costodians of the Lethinus of Ramishwara, by Rama the hero. They were long subject to the Pandyas, but in the course of time became sufficiently conterful to shake off their yoke and at last made their masters their servants, and they remained fords persimount of the Pandya kingdom for no less than eleven generations and during three reigns ruled over the whole of the south of India. Finally they were driven suck to the touth of the river Kávěri by the Karumba prince of Alekápuri, and Madura, and Tanjors were taken from them by the officers of the Vajayanagar. Rayer Then again the appointment of Sathupatia by Rama is expressly mentioned in Ponnusimi Teven's memorandum referred to shows. And from the Karnatic history it clearly appears that there was already a Sethupati in the time of Muttu Krishnappa. So too

in the Chromode of the according both makes translated by Mr. Payton at the end of the end in his by Mort of the student thank In the early times when the Unitrates on Americal, notice probability There among the sales at a first is harred in more or coast were The soundary and refer to the larger times. When they through a longer and remote tradete are print in last on a relific many. Toronomiate has be as about the ball to we give the second - Separate of the second secon " Controvery In the second law on the second of y to-"want a Ram The wide & Last to be made to as a saper made suffere that Re has Amortic Northern 21. Mr. it has an in the month ad Navascher 1900 and publish I to the two I follow B. A. B. or arrival time the neither arrange to Q = fine 2 miles are retired. to the Validaces, the last of the three Toron accordance is continwhich took place it the U. of and second contorior before Chest was under the sections; of seven furthern as we may to the fact of the subsect of the Phillips and the employed to Phillips day arguments from the transfer of the thin terminal ways. had be more through truth in I be the personne of the Paris in have busy and I is only a in the related to to so one is used in would prove to the view to the side to be in the advanced entering who are over bed as the Bopton's door that more as removing from the the property that we are a fewere the services of the service open and examine the presented in the Chiefe steam and in Mr. For the well and had pushed their out, nexts corth of their as users opening the And the probablying to grant a terrorand to the investment area that at East, son Imposit states on more the page. I at the Tale is will revened Lark's were raied by a dynasty of stans who has their exert at Names respiled with the actional Postunates Tevan a memorance and engineery states that at him time the horningstar made himsen. Married Lane of the an event is necessary to people actually the last National States. empetal. This himsen having is situated more litterated and the aregrant, and there may be no get in I for a great agent at at the dynamically. ever made it their excetas.

There is therefore a certainly assume of emdence which greate strong of the content which greate strong of the content which the following the following strong of the endead or any extreme which were it to a reasonable to the decrease that it is a following that it is a following the books of players.

by the victoristic Str. space, who charmpon mented the title of 1 / w complete communes com, and herer are go countries completed."

Simmara Kolomala Rag bunst ha Sethupati was sent by the Pilindya to set loss benedary dispute between him and the Chois. He executed his commission with fidelity and was rewarded by the Chois will the moneyout of the pear tishery in the grif of Maniar, whuse the Langua conterred the field wing takes on him, namely Bijaya Raja, Raja Perepuéat wara, Rija Mirtinoa, and Raja translation.

After the wife of the outside between Cope Coroners and the river Naradaus were under the Naradaus were under the Naradaus under their of the Endaugh Photos, as more my. I'll such Englished Photos, as more my. I'll such Englished Photos, as more my. I'll such Englished Photos against the Mahor means by order of the halyer and amongs. here the Setherpata path was southly for Photos, as has representative. The Setherpata performed destinguished service and the Chôle, who made took part in the war coded to the Setherpata (apparently) by order of the Hayar, the disease of Mandr Koya Thorogénic and Thire Kötten. And the provings of missing the meaning beautier and the Garada bander was heatened upon him, as appears from the heracute work the Virualidaus.

At vertices to we the copies of the Sethapate have been I ever pure or Randal wars, T and, Hag bura, hapara, and Virava Name.

The theve are loonly facts set forth a the or our person of the memoradum. If it shows nothing case, it shows two apportant discussions must elserly vis

- 1 The Stitupets was a ways a vasor. I the Piraya and there is no ground for the supposition that the Haravas were at one time the dominant race in the South of India.
- 2. The store many of he likeway of he revenues over an the kings of the worth was more man invalual at the communicacement of the sixteenth century.

It appears to me is wever that as far as it goes, do monostatelline is worthy of great credence. Tosted by the actors of the Madera Jesuita, that portion of it which gives the modern history of Hamnad is on the whole farry correct and if the latter portion is found to be generally crudible, we may suppose nothing appearing to the contrary that the early portion are contains much that a true

We must now revert to the history of Madura. Besides the establishment or restoration of the Scale path, the only accorded acts of Mattu Kalehouppa were the digging Training tanks for the benefit of worshippers, and the building of some Pagoros and Agration is Human builtia small town between Madura and Skalado-manes, which he called after himself Krishnapura, and the rules of which his is easily may still be traced. But his rule was very preceful distribute by no probablicus or avasious and the country continues to grow men and prosperous. The Covernor died about 1609 A. D., lowing three sons, Muttu Virapa, Tirumals, and Kaméra Muttu.

Refore passing on to another reign, it will be necessary to notice here briefly the state of Christianity in the Mad its kingdom towards. the end of the 16th, and at the beginning of the 17th century. From a letter written by Enther Albert Lacreno to the General of his society, dated 20th November 10.19 It appears that there was at that time a church in Madura, reserted to by the Paravas, a cease of fishermen who lived on the sea coast and had been originally converted by Frances Xavior Being tributary to the King of Madaga- and title of Governor or Superintendent appears to have been droptsome of the Faravas had occasion to visit the capital from time to time, and a church has been outle for their use by permusion of the King, who was in alliance with the Portuguese, and placed under the care of Father Fernandez. This Missionary soon began to see that, if he confined his attention to the Christians who occasionary visited Madura, he would have little or no work to do and he thorefore attempted to convert the Vadiakans or Tempu people who had settled in Madam. But in spite of his zeal and sustainty of life, which

CHAPTER VL

The great Ironnada - An accordent courses him to make Made on his cape tel - His sickness. His decam. - His man -terest public works. Madern unmitted for a right of -Time was a determines to make himself independent - Yeak mest of the Experience War with Mysore -Ramappoint -Cahal against him. - Tirrimala's generouty - Ribert de Note that resumes his labors - Persecution. - The halline - Roundd affairs - The Dolardy Sothapati and the Tamés - Terumala sends Rd nappagus against the Dalatrip Rdinar propper ϵ -valuet. His conservay -Recovery of the Maranans -De to a Rd to pp ga - The Delandy comprise and and rest red. - The Trade manders has.-I remain do ales des rependency. It is re-united. -- bles Barra Vasanta Riyar — I remala changes has policy — Death of the Ribert - His an declares war - Confedencey Terumous enters into an allumoe with Golerganast hem. konda. Minerative fals of the Rayar. Godonda attacks the Ndyakkans. - Stepe of lengt. Traumala's false policy He submits to the Muhometons.—His cruenty to his subnets - Unpertrular conduct - The Magazean impagion -The Sthupates felicity Treachery. The Mysoroms utterly routed. The "Aunt for noses." - Tirumala dies. Corgunistances of his death — He was not a Christian. —

g few reaps after the war with Munice the state of the Rich ad everythe temporary with as it was the type part of any effective of the hand. The box space has been with the temporary and disputition engrant is the members that their first bette against all all little responding to the party pay four research and an all of Independent a seas Nectors as Levan better his we by discrete of the alarmy both anti- and a secretar annual Nationale. The emission programs the throng of Ramodal and reagan is in a first time in all two years, where for proper appears and record his probably appropriated his extension of appear to give he will be to be that the same to be surrounded to prope there are a compared to the first of the first of the first of the first of may be the familial based of the Takers or between or other applying would also without sett and to used him intention of routing him from his cost on the turner - many to Machine he managed with some of the movement and to managed matterings. In personals the hope to favor in proton inc. and app at him with which in place of the Denvitt. The employee has been accuming the extented to Miller public months on subgroup manages and interference according to the subgroup of the Departure or one to meet a money to this way of his land. But this rotation a many a page of popular and hand in the of constructor has properly or to still alternative. He was not the matter of few ration and perhaven to a state of the control of the control of the control to see and for the series of the second section in the second section of the second section in the t maked arranged Ramards! with an arrang materials to the area to be In the great that he would native grow up has higher and such abo That was prepared a distribution and gradial treatment the bearing of the Theoreticals are used at the time to the frequent happened as a factor work as in the or the other war was to the way to per marchillers of the strategic Plants which are given a court be property flow as the stand had not not been been no groups up standing him father in the property and began deprecipanty profession no more to that I would be a moved to be profet to fine as large to care of to specify the same a new series in a thing of the same and think easterney on wore freakwell around to the meyers. If a rare to have sale

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However a fine test of a regiment to the analysis equal to the engager of the test of a test of a regiment to remain a second control of the channel of the analysis of the channel of the analysis of the channel of the analysis of the channel of t

Whilst the Dalawky betstopat languisted in previously for the description are blacked as a fact that is so as a typically to the authority. But in value. There was noticing personal testing against him, which was no doubt strengthened sets a little by a learn appreciation of the injection of which Tirumnas had manifest whose gristy. And the Dalawky had strong supporters in the kinemas and from to The Tamba mean discovered that he had authorized a manifest that. The whole country had mean to again. The reads and hade an artest an artists.

ed once more with robbers. And the collection of the revenue was an impossibility. Whilst he hositated, undecided how to set, Raghaant'ha Tevan and ine younger brother. Narayana Tevan, the nepnews of the Dalaväy, placed themselves at the head of some twoops, and openty declared themselves to be the masters of Ramada. Upon this the Tambi retreated to Madura, and laving made the King acquainted with the state of the Rependency requested to be formated with troops and money But his request could not on granted. Whole armost of Vairiers or religious devoters of the Vaishnava faith, had come from the countries of the north as asual to worship at Rameshwars, and had together with many other kinds of pagrims been disappointed of the frints of their wearsome journeyings by the disordered state of the Ramald country and accordingly they had for some time clamorously demanded of the King the restoration of the captive Daix'by By persistently importanting and petitioning gun, they at last effected their object. The Damvily was permitted to return to Bampad in triumph and the Tamin was atrictly enjoined to keep the passe.

After this the Dalavây reigned for five or an years in peace, and his country but beginn to recover from the effects of Râmappayya survision and the subsequent disturbances, when the Tambi again conspired against the Sethupati murdered him, and attempted to mount the throne about the year 1645. The principal kinravas however refused to obey him, and the country was once more menaced with all the horizon of civil warfare, when Tirumais interfered before things had gone too far. Being of opinion that the only way of

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ending these troubles was by giving each of the principal claimants of the right to govern the principality a certain amount of territory and power he reserved to divide the Rimaña kingdom into three portions and about the veer 1640 the sub-division containing the capital was made over to Rag hundthe Tévan whilst Sivinganger was allotted to the Tambi, and Tiruvindaner to Tanakkit Têvan and Nêrâyana Têvan, the two younger protons of Rag hundthe Têvan, conjointly The power of the Sethapata was thus apparently broken: and Tiruvinda according that the impleasant Ramaid question was once for a settled. But in this he was madaken. Tanakkit Têvan died thorthy afterwards and Rag hundt ha Tôvan took advantage of the comains to annex his country to his own. And there was every protohility of his coming into collision with the Tambi again, when, to the great confort of the Madura government, that is cubblecome

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and unserupalous ottoguer sudden. Here, I consequence of this. Rag hundths Tevan became without difficulty sole master of the whole of the three sub-divisions. And as he had shortly before, in conjunction with the Lumbi taken the lowns of Manarkovil. Paten-institut, Dit a-kôtes. Arandangs and Top visit from the Tangore kingdom, the territories of Hamnad were now more extensive than may had been for a very long time.

About the year 1958 the whose country was thrown and a state of great nervous excessent by the spreading in every direction of one of the mysterious and extraordinary rumouss, which in eastern and spring up from time to time no one knows where or how, and after causing much speculation and slarm in the minds of even the wisest, swedenly die out at ant of sheer crimination. It had been confidently predicted by several of those idle impostors who room about from village to village, singing lead songs and begging alms in God's name, that within a few days time there would come from the north an infant Emperor of divide birth, who would apeat all existing institutions, and usuar in a millennium of peace plenty and happiness. And thus prediction was seen be leved by Hindús of all empers. If any man was could enough to imagh at the folly of his neighbours, and to expose the fulsebood of those who does ved them, he was speeday silenced by frightful curses and threats of God's

wholly unequal to the cask of repelling the invasors than Transmit reing at the tone, and no longer a young man, last his wite and was reduced to a state of deepen. However he sent off an express to the Sethugat, to march as once to ass nesestance, and in order to show unmestakeably the desperate plight in which he found timeer to be, so worded the despatch as to make it appear to be sent hy the Queen, and not by lumenf. The Stroupati gallantly obsycil the can assembled 25,000 men without a moment a delay and suddon-4y marching them up between the weals of Madura and the comp of the enemy, proclaimed to the King that for the present at all events as was safe. Becovering his courage Tirrimals thereticou collected \$5,000 of the royal troops, and having effected a junction with the Marava army offered the enomy battle. But the Mysorean commender did not feet himself strong enough to risk a general engagement and so attempted to gain time, hoping that some expected reinforcements would make their appearance and also beging that he might be able to esclude Thumsdays General, a marky Bulliman, by the offer of a handsome bribe. The latter expectation was realized and although superior in numbers, the Madara army was for some time prevented from closing with the enemy. But the Maravans were under no such control, and after mesing a cry of treasum, and parasting the traitor into prison fell on the Mysorean army with great fury and after a sharp encounter put them to the rout.

The enemy feel back upon a fortross, probably Dineign, for they would searcely have ventured to leave so strong a fort in the bonds of the King, when advancing against his capital and there awaited the coming of fresh troops. In the course of a few days the Mysorean received a reinforcement of about 20,000 men, and relying on this artistion to his strength, offered battle. Upon this a sangularity engagement took place, resulting in the total defeat of the invaders, after a loss on either side of nearly 12,000 killed. The Mysorean therefore fied back through the ghauts in great disorder, and Madura was once more free from danger

Tirumals was so well pressed with the courage and conduct of the Séthupath, that he determined to reward it in a right princely fashion. He hestowed on him all kinds of valuable presents, and gave him the title of Thumana Séthupati, and also that of Protector of the Queen's table, because he had rescued her husband from danger. He also gave but the privilege of using the lion-faced palanquin pecular to the royal house of Madara, relieved him for ever from the

I star. And it would seem to be doughful at first mant whether Toronname and one foliage to their action are to at the great and, contracting for the vision. But we are not the legal where a tion was analysida by Forma figure over 50 has yours most remarkable as has many to our real gavaguature service on more than one occasion. Once he amore in the normal in of Mahametana headed by a season if the name if kind in h Kinds in return for projek is was represent with . If he a gap per up the mandom, and also received termination to existing the tane ongle at least value of the rest owns can stady and would take samme prompt applimagnificance with which it was calebrated it Magura. That at a mean seriou he had atamped out a formatable vebellion. For some remains which cannot now be discovered the powerful Policial of Fat vapures in the Timewelly Dustries put himself at the head of a confederation of Poligars, and took up arms against the King and the Scholapura, on lag to the Sofia, the Polyman, who entranted which the state of the new the profiles are given beyond the profit subjections. r | The leader of the recent was put to death and the others poweredly great series. After the A few theories actinglisms in man completely. restored. And for this service he was given a large at ce of land in the neighbourhood of Mankridge in the tracken country and and with the tred og company to by I product by its pears follows, we go be yet for endacases while some of the elect to the reveal creatury. Ray butph. ... Town was therefore a most trutty vastal and well deserved the rewards and honors that were acuped to in him. Not the he greet give his north occasion to revent having punced so much confidence in a my. He was a professor a sound to reagan processor. [thoughts a setam as from an integral, and occupy as massaf with they represent if an tomatry. Amongst other thangs as built a w lage at Kamétawara, to which Ramappayva had made access practicable by the construction of his permanent canneway during the way with the lamanity and from this engumestance he took the

испирация община — тив испирация и кончай и совини испира Virappa. Eko, i's tyranny He plunders the Churcher The Mohrattas in G rigi Madura held by five affided him The influence of Mysore in Madura decoines. - ison Bance recovers his capital -And begins to re-conside change kingdom · His character — The Moghal's slipper metted bellion in Mysore The Kriavan's intrigues. - His Minis ters treachery - Persecution of Christianity - The $K^{*} g$ dies of small-pox. Death of his widow. Regency of Mangammall -Her charatable works. Her energy. Martyrdom of John De Britto.- His infe.- Die westings. \cdot Christianity flourishes - The Kilavan invades Tanjore. His success. The trick played by the Raja of Transin core.—War with Travancore. Tigers in Tinnevelly. Sparseness of the population. Tuticorin. The Dutch. Their commerce. The pearl-fishery in $\sqrt{700}$. War with Father Bouchet's interview with the Dola vdy -Character of the Dalaway -The Kalians - Victor over Tan, ore -The Minister's astuteness -The day across the Kaviri. The Regency comes to an end gammal's intrique with her Minister Her cruel fate. A ghost story.

BEFURE passing on to another reign, it will be well to make a short digression for the purpose of tooking at the state of affairs in Ramnad during the critical times with the description of which we have been compled. It appears that the Setbupata who was so faithful and variable a servant to the great Tirumaia, namely Ragbundtha, after a long and useful reign of assety thirty years appointed his nephecy Raja Stria his successor and soon afterwards dood. This

was to exhering my a three house to be a great training had give the site of the a National Water Street Compersonal to an orthon from a modernion A regal to the co a to Rain Su a, and a t ment control of up to wise that has Serveyous as do used himself as the Talipin and tuers at Est, by to know I won't have my that he wast in energy to a lart to grave or towards of a March Deserty Vella-BACK BY A 1 A A COURT NOW IN A PARK OF MA CATALOG S. SACRETO to prome there have not provided To many of and there had to the part to dearn we are not a after he became both part. After his weart and receipt Management for the agree of a matter of the eta e finisa septentia. Il per ne eta alba e teleparen the first of the state of the great the state of the stat well or I make any of the tree or from the make well-resident and the second of the property of the property of the second of the seco FORTH Y were to the by I pervise the second to the or man president throughout the tray of the term of the contraction but of the out Met year my sected in the unit his may be the target Big measurement a reagn freshried to extend over a period of actions The family and vesice. The contest name of take of this prince was But has at the in better known in lastery or the sou anguet of "K.lavan" or old man.

Doe of the air or note of the Kill was was to assess not to of the there price is come to will be made to return the soliton to the soliton to the furtherm. He most a whose it is after a specific specific may got it had been, as a secretary of one or in a si contract and us on a factor future. decision extent wit again to the weight in favor in a time. the a local transfer to the growth property and a fight to a seem a strong a were being after that in to bloom with a med name. Another the distinction of we of this feed in a man and the second of the feed of Be must be after set to Publish the moth top total of Regulated by Tables and the day of the horse markets I recommend was bad been at empting a totally too District from the parent State and fromputate it with the Lalpine concern. The process grouping of the sales of the sa mention to be different thin he was a red more qual that of of Puthe-Köttet. The next memore se event in the house of a was the amount of the Kine of Manager from the torologic of Him.

there which which is seen to even and he from which open in the new or a should be in the of the age. Here we do not not the formalist Board. I show a see the other state of the from board at the source of the see the state of the see the

The staff of the hand the hand of the man of the first of the staff of

In Tarrers to present a series and a series and a series of the frequency and the series at the series and the series are series at the series and the series and the series are series at the series

cast. It is 1.55 is there is a second or war and all any according to the which filed the master few who a people when a became known in the year 1662 that the hours are not may sensed and converted to has own use the whole at the hours had up in the great Papanan but had also be, respect the broad unds with which her hope who have II were increased so the news was attract, if is said if perhaps the first time is his say a H in his age had relies the College has annaty who sense exists.

took possession if his arguent equility. And the Lamerean promittee. and seems to have been recovered if indeed it was ever lost, which seems combiful. The Jesuics aid not concern themselves much while the extreme south of the kinguous, night is not easy to trace has lettery in their netters. And native alSS apparently but rarely make a ention of the Tinnersky province. Many circumstances ledto thus re-habilitation of the Madura Nayakkon, of Which the forlowing seem to have been the principal. In the first place Mysore was engaged in a protracted war with Samboji, and was also torn by internal strife to so great an extent as to incapacitate it from holizing conquered territories which lay at any great assume from its capital. In the next place Ekop had rounced Tanjore to such a state by his tyranny that so for from being able to attack Madaga he was whosly unable to protect his own country from the joint depressions of the tribes of Kalana and Maravans scotted on his frontiors. Then the Seth part, was occupied with a rebellion headed by his Dalayay And lesting Sambon seems to have devoted as whole strength to the prosecution of the wat against Mysore and actogether gave up his hold upon Madura.

In these circumstances it was an easy thing to re-construct the Eurgoom, provided that its ruler work a man of some ability and spirit. And the young King now in his twentieth your would seem to have been even more than this and to have displayed an energy and independence of mind, which must have formbly reminded the

welloub regard to age or next that and arrives were carried out to the letter. Moreover for true par Pageons of Siva and Vening were destroyed and their enormous governos confiscates. And thus the reverse was stamped out. Compare who thus it is account at page 207 of vol. i.

We let the young King of Macara was slowly and painfully canonical cogether and builting up again our frequencial ato which his kinguistic transfer since consists that the Kinsvan for managers in curious intrigues and proceedings, the indines of which it is not very easy to trace. It appears that in 1636 he look the since of the ex-Dalaysy Venkata Kinsi mappe who was in revolt against the King of Madura. And for some reason which cannot be a scovered the law entered into a confederacy with Changamata Nayakina, the man whom Ekop and supplanton in Tanjore, and who scenes to have been fiving in perfect amity with the isosper, the agreement being that Changamata should finnish troops and money to use against Maximum and that in consideration of this and the Kapivan should coile to Tanjore for a term of twelve years the listness ying interest the Pambar and Putha Kotter. Meanwhile Kamara, Prijer the

the Pariest and French Adult Bestown it is gover Price, the Sethrapoti's Datavay with it will in remotion orou, was sant to Ramma. out of compareent in the time of Choka Natha (200 auto page 207). thought proper to rebel against his master and formed a plot to saize him and Venkata Krishnappa and deliver them to the King of Madura But refere this perfidious act could be accompashed the intended victims were apprised of what was going on and the traitor was immedif sexed and most cruelly punished. His annotaand feet were out off, and we was then imposed on a sharp stake. H_{eff} Imothers were purashed in a like manner and all his wives and near relations were put to death on the same day. As Kamara Piller was a persecutor of the Christians we fate soons to have afforded undue pleasure to the Jeants and the walm of the bistory of John Ja Britto abservos " un soul prur vit s'étamure le perecentaur des chrétique et toute sa race mandite," an observation scarcely recoming in a Christian priest.

Shortly after this the royal troops overran the whole of the Ramava country, and a skirmish took piace near Ramad between them and the troops of the Sethupati which led to no particular vess' in. But a few days later a decisive battle was fought, in which some troops of Ekoji, sant to the Sethupati's assistance under the command of Varaboji Pandidan took part, and on this occasion the advantage was

subscriber on the sale of the runor of Rinard. The King's troops were much a with arriver are apparently the was was bron at a more as nother, as a second of the same of the

any previous period. It was especially rife in the Marava country and had there began to assume that more violent term which as we shall see arrave, at its fire level quient a few some for this as far as can be gathered from the great waterings of the series to account to have been the anamounty extend to the a mote of the H to a clerky by the circumstance of the research of a third and the H to a clerky by the circumstance of the research of a third and the H to a clerky by the circumstance of the research of a third movement to this sample of the property of the country seame news a moreover. Here it not seem for their movement and had not the somety of Jesusta men appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the population are appreciated in 1774, probe a the greater part of the property day by Christians

That ther is no exaggerated view with be clear from the fact multiplicable Boachet writing to 1700 from Madara, exists that during the five years prove any in said taptass, who has own hands more than even a thousand persons, and the place of the two ty years produced has confessed twenty thousand and multiplicable that and period he had confessed more than a humared chousand. This reparate core was me of tarrity thousand would send another was only one of many workers. And that teem years inter the number of converts was in excess. If a non-ion.

About the year 1698 or 89 toe young King of Maduro was attacked by sum, you and to the misfortune of his country was carried off by this country was carried off of the country was for a suppose of a suppose of the country was for a suppose of the country and attacked a large of the country.

to be put to death an order for his instant liberation was issued by the Madura Damväy and obeyed without femur. As the Säthupati of that time was the Kilavan who intended to share in the pillage of Trichinopoly, and subsequently joined Venkata Krishnappa in a successful war against the King, the fact of an order from Trichinopoly peing respected within the aimits of his dominions is one of some algorificance.

The year 1698 was rendered memorable in the Marava country by a homographic actack on Christianity which commutated in the martyrdom of that great missionary John De Britto. He had succeeded in curing of a grasvous disorder and in subsequently converting a prince named Tirya Têvan, who is stated to have been the rightful heir to the throne of Ribnald and to have been set saids in favor of too Rilayan. On his conversion Tirya Tevan was compelled to renounce polygomy and to tall his wives that all except one must thenceforth be nothing more than sisters to him. The indice of his harem. very muturally regarded thus resolution in the light of a grievons. assuit, and after repeatedly attempting in vain to induce him to pormit them to continue at all events to give with him as an wives, reserved to revence themselves on the author of their humiliation. In purpuance of this resolution one of them narved Kadales, who was the nicce of the Sethupati, went off to Ramnau and laid her case. before her uncle with oil the effect that could be produced by rehament entrustice, by team and some and growns. What cried she, was at to be endured that she, a princess of a noble house, should be driven like a dog from her palace by a vite magician, a low impostor? And were the ancient Gods of her country to be openly disgraced. by a stranger? Was the whole country to bow to the Parangus?

The second second and the second second second second second to Setumpous to great mages up I be prove at once to Turve Toron. be ing him to first with arrest the foreign Germ and been found all has obee her. It is been so he this process in Endance enduced a section lief, many carries. Principles page, were free with for his most serto De Britt, in one me he may in I don't confirm all equations up to tion of first many wasted to a completely at and no renormed to him that to save of the length in tens man testay trapersion by the of a rook of the rest of the North States of the second profit the Grate of the matery on each from the Paymone for my lett decay. bod his make out of the law or common to be Parties on Minute the Nothernal has been made forwarding the firsts management the far to a retail an and new a re-Bull Conflict White to be not in fine if it is an in art, or much described in тар стор. И в и по с неродника Ф и арадивать парад порода were the wing of a such that the property of not be not me and with set you get have the mouse from mount on the leftest it is to all the field on the discrete protect of a management of the property on Windowski and the form to a residence may firm a firming or unifthere was a manufacture of the throng was to be had mourped

The last appropert to diving a community factor and the Krayens are seen as a function. As a flatter is be equify. I see Properties and another act and major tree is of the analysis of the second at all the entering and in the analysis of the second at all the entering and the second at all the entering the tree flats in two Major are as a first bad been proportions and had made many majority is discovered as discovered as the second at a second at a second and analysis are seen as discovered as discovered as discovered as the second at the second and analysis are seen as a first and a second as the second as t

The solution were a more where he is a solution and entered a variable to the very an expension of the more and an expension of the solution o

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a stient to be a sweet a war of a to mention are now how they are up to prove it is a first by analysis. place as not provide to begin to provide has leader. But the research of the second terroric to the terroric first and the second section of the and the first program to the program of the program a management and an analysis of the second and the Through a proportional self-rate to make him two water when through the contribution desirented and sales the experience for many the last a life description make it is not because if their etrof there was built a same a war and a same Torse and builty done to due letter up and all the same of the well appear to tomate laws and at any his mount, the wife to write a second 1401 है अनुस्थित कुल्यों अवस्था की अनुस्थित सर्वेश सर्वेश now a use fish law. A second say provide the contract of the contract of effect to all the British participation in the many of from the historian are a way for the end of its for exceed a the with path the letter They were the first than the first years on their grant properties of the contract of the Managera. resident actions on the every Ph. 142. Hit with how here were with a species of a sold bearing the Mitter outs a signature and increase. the age of the first and then have been produced by the section for the pipe and it is the common to be a served to be been a La fate a me die no atte . the to version. The expect on of any mentioned was as will be not a fire indication as as his bestalf. of the man and the transmission is properly to the majority representations from the section of But the the version's makes as a same as a force of the many and was to firment in deep and up the tenths of his Leater to the area per controls made in on any griphs to make it if he toroughed at him. the posteriors may be at the service of the control for the page from a second condi-Million with them, in the set that I must see thing if he suggested that American who are to the former or the talk many to be not up any many or

A time as a partners of the same type, and a from an housest when there is an appropriate to the Empires to the first and the same type and a same type and a same against heathers replacing to the third of the same against heathers replacing to the third of the same against heathers replacing to the testing where the same against heathers replacing to the first waves of the partners as the first to the same of the same to the first the same of the same to the first the same to the first the same type of the sam

green to all made given a mark to five a market black as fix had to present he will may the time of a more and that will have the security is the man ratio. Which do not a manual Na-In the server, the extreme features the second of made again of them counted at No. 3 6 and what the greatest of all the sends, were grounded of soto the recognision of the between. When as had that its sheet proper coloration, they were expected and rated accordstudy. The agreet or those of the first shap were the round industries had at it was ready stated in the letter from which this in attending to extracted that the value of any gives peace was accorded amount exe univolv with reference to its aim, and was held to be affected but distancing its above and native. The materation over the leatest generally brugglit talk in present. They considered that diet had a right of pre-emption. In the same also show and not being an army built to sea of an william. All the pears taken on one first day be egod by approps passivation to the fit of up to the Set upont, an ording to the place of their taking use off the courts of the upe or the other. The Fratch did as 4 so was often apprehed claim the pearly taken on the second day. They had other and more metans modes of making possibly of talks in this works benefit upon the broady purpose of regain this is in market where each was not prepare a maken exercise themselves to preschage of very open prices

the property of the same particularly when you have been property on the proof of the Book of Section 1997 and the proof of the 1997 of the section of the section 1997 of the section of the section 1997 of the section of the sec many common of the first territories of the extension of the best first and the state of the Name of the company of the state of 16 the Time apply that I for the open to fine that the best and by an erty and ferent more high and mound off his grown mound to as focusing money to discuss as it is a fifty a will be ret Mara san in the allocation of material or determinations when Posts were those of the twenty of a long plan deput the staget from couple of the interpretation of the least time in the control terms. e to allow to be proportion on all district the last the tensor considerable and activate as and we for me and to come would not freeze at they were per decide de la passe de provide de are Committee are procedures the procedure to the same of these the ten of the latter pendant few figgs of the care is evided in No. 11 s. Then apply though not the end of which a water of week for Maranana feeting contact this is but as well because it is never a most a defination, and microstatives move of sife, and their find come were pursuited with the commercial of province of new and decide of a second of every and refer than who do you old have unracing mountainst of accomplant and complete and they therefore formed for better where a fire an early are any of the fact reason if his related provide the next to be easy to be an increase of the original and the second that more it are percent and Maria ages where variety when he were to part and with one another has by a up and a pour are any appears to what I is no entry a fig. on a new fig. of prote the to the straggment as several the woman's I to bettle have a purpoper have differences. They are an a fairly and were all a Andrews St. Law House a see the continue of the

The following primage from a Jesus letter shows how the Riemad army was manned and officered:—

[&]quot;photocomes or also as a segment of the series of Martine, which was a provided to a provided of photocomes as provided to the series of the star "size or links provided to the series of the series

where he a metale section of the party la Majore has 1 state embeddings."

CHAPTER X.

FROM A.D. 1705 TO A.D. 1741.

long and unimeresting reign. Vijaya Ranya Choka Nathan abourd liberality. The weakness of his government.—Marava affairs.—Works of arrigation.—Famine. The price of grain - The drought of 1709 - The great unundation— The death of the K.lavan.—Satt—Disturb ances.—End of the long famine.—Wars in the Marana country. Thanda Têvan and Baváni Sankara.—The $Ramnad\,k$ ingdom $\,d$ ivided. $-The\,Rayar\,of\,Chandragiri.}--$ The King dies. The political situation — H_{is} undow Mindkshi adopts a son. The party against her second pattur. -- Vangáru Turumala s claims. -- Another Mahometan attack. Tanjore is taken. Vangdru Tiru mala seeks the ussistance of Safdar Ali Khan.—The ground.—The Queen calls in Chanda Saleb.—His outh.— He is disconcerted.—He leaves Trichinopoly and returns.—Operations against Madura —The battle of Ammaya Ndyakkan dr - Vangáru Tirumala fices --Chandá Sahéb throws off the mask. The Queen takes

long and uninteresting reign - V Jaya Ronga Choka Natha's absurd liberality -- The unakness of his governsnent.—Marava affairs.— Norks of wer gation.—Famone... The price of grain. The drought of 1709. The great mundation. The death of the Kilavan. Satt. Disturbances.—End of the long famore. Wars in the Murara country. Thandd Têran and Pavim Sankara.—The Rammad kingdom divided. The Rayur of Chandragire. The King dies. The political situation His widow Mindishr adopts a son. The party against her second pattam - Vangára Turamavi's claims. - Another Mahometan attack Tanjore is taken. Vanyaru Tiru mala seeks the tusistance of Safdar Ali Khin.—The award. The Queen cales in Chandd Subto. - His oath. -He w disconcerted. He leaves Trichinopoly and returns. Operations against Madura. -The battle of Ammoya-Nayakkan ar. -- Vangaru Terumala flees --Chands Sand throws off the mask. The Queen takes poison. The Mahrattus are called in. The defeat and death of Daust Ali .- The full of Truchinopoly and capture of Chandd Saheb The kingdom finally folls to preces-

Is have now come to the end of that series of Jesust sectors which markely planetrates the modern political history of Madure, and an this time forward we shall have to cely almost entirely upon 4 ve MSS and the secondary evidence afforded by English historians, ad currously enough the nearer we approach the period of the commemont of British ascendarcy in the south, the more meagre and sectionactory will our information become.

Yipsya Banga Choka Nat'ha a long reign which commenced about

We set the Mart with a kind on authority from morale the Martine was been good to be by the manage had. The history shaking off the noise of Madara. The he again distinguished himself we gave a spine whom we had he will be again to he he he was a few point of the noise of Madara. The he had he will be a heart with the wine sent and which I as unit compelled an also for peace.

That the face to which reged at an time was not becough, about by constant one and makes a same of the best proper a government of with make of wicks of a sum of the best contains which are with a research as we have the following under the quarter of an exact of a research as we have the following under the quarter of a research of the contains and the same 1713.

This has each order on a time of some or there is the period of the some or there is the period of the some of the sound o

traversation of a partie to black use, which is a same to black we extract the remper of our arms of our member of the same has a same periods to same some of the same periods to the same parties of the same of

I so though on a discinnations one can send to exce. If you to a disciplination of the course of the

The most words of this quotation have been pite in ... where it into the

In consequence of this visitation the femino raged in the Maraya country more furiously than ever in 1710, and numbers emigrated to Tanjore and Madura. And the misery of the people was aggravated in no singht degree by the death of the K lavan, and the disturbances by which it was as a matter of course attended. The veteran died aged upwards of eighty, and after a reign of a quarter of a contary. During the latter portion of this portion has an unosity against Christianity had either given way to a better feeling or had remained mactive, and at no time since the foundation of the Madura Mission had the missionaries so much to be thankful for as they had in this period. There seems to have seen no active persecution, and the work of converting this lessthen went on more bundy than ever

The death of the Rilavan was followed by one of these painful apectacles in which the misguides spirit of Hindusm so touch delights. No fewer than forty-seven of his wives burnt themse, was, I should perhaps more correctly say were burnt upon his funeral pile. A large and deep ditch was dug at some little distance from the town of Rümnad, and nearly filled up with a vast quantity of wood, and at the proper moment the body of the dead Prince modely crothed and adorned with and upon the top of the pile, which was

then set fire to at the bottom in many places, whilst divers caramonies were performed by the attendant Brahmans. When the lower part of the pile had begun to been briskly the troop of victims drew near to while was to be then escribious again, all covered from head to foot with jewels and crowned with garlands of flowers, and began to move round the pit in procession. Shortly afterwards the chief widow held up anofe the award which her departed lord had been accustomed to carry and addressing his adequasor spoke the following words: "See here," studisher: the weapon with which our King was wont to triumph over his enemies be you careful never " to use it for any other purpose, and above all never to stain it with "the blood of your subjects. Govern them as he governed them, " like a father and like him you will live happily for many years. "As for me, since he is no more there is nothing left that should " Keep ine is this world, and I have out to follow him whither he is With these words are placed the sword in the hands of the now King, who received it without betraying any agos of emotion, and then with a wild cry threw herself boldly on the pile, calling loudly spon the names of her Gods

The second whow was a Kala woman the eister of the Tondiman Raja of Puthu Köttei, who as was been shown above was appointed by the K tavan soon after the commencement of his reign. He was present on this occasion and had to take from his aster the jawds with which she was adorned and whilst so doing he could not restrain his tears. Throwing himself upon her bosom he embraced her with the tenderest affection, but the unhappy woman appeared

to be all anmoved and after looking for a few moments now at the pile now at the attendants, and crying out now and again O. Siva, Siva, threw herself on the burning mass with the same boldness as the first.

The other widows followed one by one some going to meet their death with a firm countenance, others with an air of abstraction and bewinderment. One only more timed than her follows run and threw herself on the neck of a Christian soldier who was standing by and improved him to save her. But her entresties were ineffectual. The coan was violating the explicit orders of his priests in being present at this ceremony and being alarmed at public attention being attracted to him shook off the unfortunate woman with so great violence that she lost her halance and fell headlong into the pit. At

the earth me set the knowly will have the whole frame stokening with a procedure to the bonne before the war at a new by a regrang fever which a new hours after wards ended his life.

Whatever hos note was sub short by those weetched wheelt sho throwing themes are up in the dop of the pile they are assessed follows: the heat of the strange bearenth them that they eagh to make jug a sell rea to rarrage towards on the arrivator a and for extract tag and fight. I tutal that the over his dient will young a beautyped to reach the edge of the pare and three the air the way c with each processes acreasing about ground. And in poster to any their their room, many tages in taken in things of taken spatiest, a bearings in and at the senpercentage to the or how work source the recording or the demoke of this vectories. After than things a open given as a man to see fee on this at income a suggestant was in the erack and and marries of the Barry in Westgerij der Die une and beite bei ing begin aben. Die Brichtungen andere goes to the etds enaching pure, and after performing more reremonnes requested the charrent beases and assess, and buying carefully wrapped thou in rich cuthe carried them to the mond of Randshware and there threw them into the wa. After this the pit was fload up and a temple was excited a service site at a primary for a reported King and bie mirre

I in stated by Fa her Marian that at the time when the Klasvan e widows burnt tomases us, Soft was varietied only by the wives and conceives of Princes and that we meet of seriously reals, whereast Bethmans is not were not say twel by the custom of the country to fir we go a most to the greate. We come of the fitter material states in suggest a secretal vanish of or enforming the not of said sections affecting to behave that they were descended from the interest, toward of facts, and therefore bound in honor to factor the successful of facts, and therefore bound in honor to factor the successful through their interestors. And we more rare a Helbitian wildows the practice was a considered one. Father Martin forther green that the operation that witness of property rank, oned theretay green that witness of property rank, oned through a said facts without diagrace and total four of honor, and that there who hast-middle not a account total four of honor, and that the se who hast-middle not a account total four of honor, and that the se who hast-middle is not a account total four of honor, and that the se who hast-middle is not a account total four of honor, and that the se who hast-middle is not a account total four of honor and that the second over-

flaf their courage facted them, they were pixel with curtain inquire tigh removed from them as approximately of doubt. It is observable that their removies upon Sati made in 1743 agree very closely

Shortly before his death the Kilayan had nominated as his successor. one Bayam Sankera, Têvan, an alegitamate son by a favorite concubina. But the numeration was not approved of by the Maravans, and the old Sethupati was compelled to aspertion the charge of the people which fall upon one Vijaya Rag'hn Nat ha , who was accordingly crowned Séthupati. It appears from the Jesuit letters that this man was the younger son of the Knaver, and erother of that Vadaga Natha of whom mention has been made at page 224 ante- and that the latter was set ande in favor of the former as being reseauce and fit to rule than his brother. It seems probable, however that neither of these Princes was a natural son of the Kilayen, as he would economy have nonmosted a bastard. m preference to the own son, and would hardly have passed over the eider con in favor of the younger when the abil ty of that eider con to rule had been admitted by the Kalavan in appointing him governor of Oralytic and afterwards of the important province of Arondangt. and the very considerable terratories attached thereto. Pomnusimi Tévan's memorandum makes Vijaya Rag'bu Nat'ha to have been the adopted son of the Kilavan, and no doubt this was so.

Vijaya Raghu Natha was ardently attached to Handusco. and became an unresenting persecutor of Christianity though he never went to the same length as the Kilavan. But his brother was a ways an active patron of the missionaries, and it would appear that after the death of the Kilavan Vaduga Natha became a convert.

The year 1720 brought with it the cesestion of a famine which appears to have lasted for a long series of years, and perhaps communiced in the terrible year 1709, the year of the great starm and mundation. An abundant harvest was gathered in, and the people speedily forgot their troubles. But the country was thrown into confusion once more by the illness and death of the Sethupats. The Raja of Pusha Kattar insisted no doubt by Bavani Sankara Tavan had entered into an adia-

and a latter hand of Talleto and property was appealed in Lat. against the belief to war wing the fitte march, as in A and large to give has far it is the meaning of the same of more appearing to the contract of the late of ar first the character of the first or a gray with e a service di minimi di la minimizia proprietti di mantenira a ferri calagni case i sua diffi regular to be a characteristic and the second of the secon prostrated him. He was my we will have a see agreem to have to a sense of the merced to see that offer to of his accompany that if its it this we received by the first of the transport of a first new transport of the transport of aparthed one. But I hear will was a great grantle in I the Caption in the section is a second to the second of the second I have an object to have the area that are always above the end and the have no new worship of feet over the filless and he array a vector in gain layer good perjection there is not birdly. and the state of t which is every the example of the property common to the first of the head by his greatly towards Christians.

the first fiven was to be a red on the case the majority of appreciaand the fire for Secretary Toront will be related with best been to containing the residence which has the following his set and to make my a hand tack provinces and entire a secure of an explanation of materials e a process to a fermious to the example of the process of the process of we provide the day to have be well only distance as we again approximate to be a series of the analysis of the series o magnification to the first Machine Andrew Committee of the Art National Committee of the Art Nat Page p hat her, where a gets will be a said if we send her distertar administration of the state of the same horizon. He an factories the same of process of the same and the same of the s glaman bearings are crosses. Area datast that the author from an that he was parable to the with the force with a large part of the graph of the con set for a first and first to Tanton. Her agreements impropring the have of the let at the let at the letter of the same of the letter from the terretion of the listent Banks National was salded graph a transfer to the second and selection of the first temporal I a Harrie women. As we not a towns aware of the adversary a makamanan as Thurs at hill a geofite to a section, with a speciment program of whom he are ween to sed by a time or man the hear of Madaga. the convey personal type and it is not recovered and another small his wind manato pristed the earthers front or River of white or Tosquinan Baye put his troops in motion and fine a open over them at a trace.

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By the markety to some or fine a case to for the state of the second first and the second control of the se from the attention to appear the historia and will be a where of the integral and has been able to be a broad able to in our Unated Telegrap of facilities with the country sed with a spin of may rage, and was to decreasion to a Philosophic completely with the Teach, against the Date at Series area was a on et illithe are exist that I gave where a representation of the same Many trade of the party of the first terms of the f we found have have a for a some a . I was See any many and the figure of the property is desired the saw that they are well as a person that the saw a gargerial tip on many explosion on the same that if come and the read on principality of the control of the local property. he R. gr. f. Ta. 1 m. n. f. m. meth transport of a measure of most a real Anni to the first a reco many do to to the many of the state of the s a respect on that is then a residence to senter and they K and Tan with most time to be a bound and I much Employment of the property of the contract of the property of to the a function a section for the first and the property of a section the Names is not a second of Taylor sand a comdesirable with the second to be selected to reflect the second of the se entropy which will want to at the feet of the will be be companied was quinted and made proposer. However, the recent off a Tallier into prison.

After than decime a suscense the same electron server. I was use beauting the Blanchild integer or accompany the many control to the first service which is a first first service to the first service than the first service to the first service than the

the remains a total of an interpretation of which three were not given by the total of the party of the and two party were made to are a least total of the Matter Vijaya Ragihu Na Peril 1 with Texas though be were more constant. And we as the National Least though he was more constant and we as the National Residue of the Ham of the formation of the Ham of Sivagangel.

A very an acceptance a poor Shancoun of we see M. Fischer the season of the evaging Zaci. In a dry farauhed me with a may also with purposts to have been givened in the 5.5 1055 or A.D. 1758 states pour Morro V p va Ray ha Nat la Perlya Udaira Lavan. he pon cold to a fact the host and non- and of the host as the Book man marked by Nie et al. we as anonger other thange he were to the feetile and is on the bunks of the Venter of of a n Sept was Yang What age the master of the heabour of Toucht that is a resentation is two nurses of a certain Continue in whose fact of was one as the great of which the Steamen is the more reahe went to lan ore and there killed a fager and having returned from the true try core, seven Barkon beneath Terran, and afterwards dug a tank at the spring year which he first new the Guysin and received advice from their ages caused the moditaria because in the water of S va. T e Shanas a also say him the ware or or founder of the mon why the of the Syamous mona. We the Classic manufactions in the provides to only the more than the early the most first to a vent of the first of the first mater of tan Рамун k о_д эт. Аймургынг ам Балалын колгой стада чегу may at well vaccation as be only to fix the arm of the fine discountry.

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We plot a where the train of a syn Hanga to he by the solution of the best distinguished only man arise a seem ty to Beimmann and Churches and the history of the historians Gavernian wave to be more about here a so that he gave many gifts to be man hare and theny other moreal places. But an usure a two even of an extense even to have cocurred during his time manely the subjection of the kingdom to the Bayer of Jacadragar. Two Teingu copper blumstons

He is said to have assembled a force of eight thousand cavalry and some informaty and to have despatemed them under the command. of two Brahmans of the Queer's party. Gövingarya and Rayanayya. with instructions to commence operations by garding possession. of the fort of Dinnigue. The troops stationed in the neighbourhood. were defeated or forced to roting and it was very speedily taken by Btorn. The army then marched upon Madura, and as a last hope Vengara Tirumeta hastaly collected a few troops, horse and foot, and sent them to Ammaya-Nâyakkan-ûr to oppose an enemy four times as numerous leaving the capital completely unprotected. A babble was soon afterwards fought and the Madura throops being reinforced. by those of a few Poligars, seem to have made a netermined stand: but their leaders were both killed after having funght bravely for some bours, and after this misfortune no further resistance was offered to the invaders. There was now nothing to stop Chands. Schéb's victorious Generals—and as they were about to enter Madura. Vangara Tirumaia mastily quitted it and fled for protection to too Rays of Sivagangai, by whom he was kindly received and placed for safety in the fort of Veder-Kurichi. The whole country was then overrun by Chanda Scheb's troops, and speadily reduced to at least

improbable in itself but we have the authority of the Mission du illustration for the statement that after the death of Daust Ali the Mahratias "spread carrage and desciation over the kingdoms of Tanjore and Mahratia". And as Vangaru Tirumaia was protected by the Haja of Sivangangei or Shovagunga as the English call it, and avited the Mahratias to come and help turn, nothing could be note natural than to suppose that they marched to Sivaganger and had an interview with the pretender before laying siege to the town occupied by the usurper of the Madura kingdom.

The fail of Trichinopoly in March 1741 and the capture of its master had been preceded by the death of Bada Sabeb the governor of Madura, and that of another brother of Chauda Sabeb, named according to Orme Sacuck Sabeb, who had been appointed to the command of the fort of Dindigus and was killed in attempting to succour Chauda Sabeb. Accordingly the kingdom of Madura was now reduced to a state of complete anarchy, from which it was rescued only to be finally dismembered and divided amongst a number of petty chiefs and adventurers. But little needs to be told of the deeds of these men, and one into a chapter will bring us down

of the country in 1785.—The Kalla country ... State of

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After the companion of the product of any part of the enterior of the content of content of content of the cont

possession in behalf of the Riga in Mysure, and was soon afterwards de on hat by he was Streekiron the Datavity of the Sight parand Tananavaraya Palle. the Mostor of Sivanganger. It is stated that these two besieged him from the 30 h of the month Pirattles to to the 20th of Kartikin 1752-53 and on that day succession in for ug him to expressate and that they thereupon crowned the accounted son of Michkens, and assectabled to a m Madura. He read for sixteen months, and was deposed by there assume on Captains. who were air my afterwants bringer and forced to give up the fort by Tantoun Cope as a the Lunavily of Kamusiyi, who had entered into an offermive manage agraded them. This second sector to as at first aight highly impropable. Why should trapted tope be deter test as being in the service of the Raps of Mysore? And why should be enter into an albance with the Dalavky of Rhunhid? And then the mere fact of the account being opposed to that given by Orme relaters it very quapter as not to say personer. But on the other hand the Sri this book contains a piece of evidence waigh in exceed. angly favorable to the credibility of its account of Captana Copes note at staces maturities, without his pollution the town by consinopumy cowe to well and and estap we are stewn as. This was a crume which none but an European, would commit, and the commission of which a native bistorian would hardly record without good reason. A is the account as directly corresponded by the Record Office MS. and by a memoir formshed to me by a Mahomelan gordenium and indirectly by other MSS whilst however improbable it may appear to be at first sight a is in no way inconsistent with the course of events which are known to have occurred about this time.

The Record Office MS states that Mayana sold the country to the Managana and then returned into network life and lived in the fortress.

The Record Office MS states that Kayana sord the country to the Mysoreans, and then retared into privace life and lived in the fortress of Tirumbür and that Kukku Sahéb, a Mysorean General, took possession of Madura, and was compelled to surrender the fort to Tindavariya Pillei and Vedivan Serve, after fighting with them during the period stated in the Sri-thia book. And it then speaks of the coronation and reign of Vangäru Tirumala's son, and of his subsequent expulsion by the Mahorastans and of the defeat of those Captains by the Ramuad Daiavây but says nothing about Captain Cope's allience with the Daiavây

All the native MSS apparently concur with Orme in stating that after ruling Madure for a year, Allem Khan went to Trichinopoly to take part in the war that was going on round that fortress at the

However this may have been, whether Captain Cope was bood-winked or whether he was guilty of treacherous and unsoldierlike conduct and whether or not be took possession of Madars, I think there can be no donot that in the year 1752 the adopted son of Ministeh, was declared king of the Pandya-mandalam by Mayana and his colleagues, assisted by the governments of Ramard and Sivaganger and enjoyed a species of mock sovereignty for some few months. He was then deposed and sont back to Veher-Kuntchi by his Mahometan pairons, who seem to have been bought over by Mohammad Ali Ormo states that Mohammad Ali produced as avidence of his title to the sovereignty of Madura and Tinnevelly a writing which purported in have been signed by Mayana, Mohammad Barki, and Nahi Khân, and was detect the 29th Kovember 1752, and at would seem to be not undisting that this document, which acknowledged the justice of

Mohammad An a claima, was extend shortly before Mayana found it convenient to relegate 1 a right to the obscurity from out of which he had congress here. Mayana is and to have been in his turn or some by two Danavky of left soles, but whither this is true or not it is empossible to that. According to the in Minammed Parkii was in possession of Markina in 1, so. Perhals not right he was a tacked and defended by the Rahmad Danavky he was nevertheless permitted to retain Madara as a tack cury and viscous of Rahmad, and on condition that he discourse Mohammad An a authory of Orme states that he Program Maravar by whom I suppose he means the Schnapate, sided with Chan if Same, and the Niversana against Mohammad Ass, and it is therefore quite possible that he attacked Mayana changed aides and sole himself to the Nichols.

In the eigenst Madera and Transver to ten were entity Mohammad Ali agenst Madera and Transver consisting of five bandow. Europeans and two tocastad Sermys formation by the Honorabia Company and commanded by Connel Heron an officer newly argived from England, and me there and howe commanded by Michaniz Khan, the Nacous unless brother The operations of these forces are described at length by Orme, and it will be sufficient for me to notice only a few of them very briefly.

An toon on the English appeared in sight of Madura, the gates were thrown onen to their without any reasstance being offered and appearance from the Sthupets awarded their arrives and about Heron was induced by the primitive best input to have to enter rote an ellimone with that chief, upon his own responsion by and without waiting for orders from Madras. After the business was concluded, it was responsed to forthe to stone Madras, who

After value whitevouring to come to series with Makhalina K An, Mobammad Yuanf margued with a considerable force to Transvelly No great results were obtained by Inm. Distorbances every where prayaded. The Kadans ravaged the country in every direction. The great Hyper Ab invaded the district round Madura, and was with difficulty cesten off. And instry no revenues worth speaking of sould be confected. Captain Calliand was therefore sent after awhile to report apon the state of the country. His representations. speedily convinced the Council at Madrae that no permanent setals. ment of the country could be hoped for so long as Mak'honda Kana, was perturated to remain in it surrogating of a aneal at kinds of power and authority and maintaining on aimed force, and it was accordingly proposed to the Nabob that his brother should be induced. to quit the south by the promise of an adequate maintenance. The Nation sent an agent to me brother in the Tinnevery country, with nachority to make certain proposals to him but nothing came of the attempt. Mak'hphûs Kasho was a man of a foolieh and stubborn of their subsistence. The Kanana on the north and Poligars on the west rayagen unchecked whatever ands were coltivated between their boundaries and the tracts close to Maduro, and in the south things were if possible in a stail worse state, as Mak'hphes Khan had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the principal of the tabe. Pougers, and there was no longer any hope of bringing him to reason. The Company thought proper in these circumstances to grant the farm of both the Madora and Timewelly countries to Mohammad Y'll-of for one year for the very moderate sum of five mon. He returned to his charge in the spring of 1759, and having reso ved. to apply strong remedies to the evils from which it was suffering, commenced his work by falling savagely on the Kollans of Nattern. Avenues were out through their woods, and as they transfer the manager whose absorbers marked in administration on eitem

Mohammed Y usuf continued to govern the Maduracountry for sometime longer and appears to have made houself exceedingly powerful. The memoirs furnished to me by Ponnusami Tevan and another furnished by a Mahometan gentleman agree in stating that he conquered an the Pongues without exception, and exacted tribute from the King of Travancort, and be overran the Sivagangei and Rannad countries. But these successes brought no profit to the Honorabic Company's government. Either the expenses of Mohammed Yüsuf sadministration were too great to admit of him acting up to his pecumiary engagements, or he thought he might render himself sufficiently strong to maintain himself in independence, and acting in accordance with the long established and almost unvarying custom of India delayed remitting tribute to his Lord until his Lord came with an overpowering army to enforce abedience and collect arream.

This event cappened towards the end of 1762. A considerable force was sent against birs, and he was regularly besieged in his capital by an army of Englishmon Mohometans and Maravous. The

The second secon

I then the war of his world have an appropriately by and the state of t AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PER the air root Minerie Vinago Anades, any no Mario a we that of the or take a commence for higher by the commence to with a last a transfer before in the last in the Research was to be built as were and described as an accordance ARE OF RESIDENCE TO STREET AND FORCE OF A STREET AND A ST From the same and a had an edge of a common of green a seto store in a group that it we self has the rate proper paint of the pursuant After the most or a solid M. Ren in the interest on the For the time and and appeared group to make the er to the manufacture of the term of the second the time to make their return to be obtained by a recognized by the Ball of the same of the and a great there are problem as should agree as the latter of at a case Man and an entrance of the property of the and the film of days are present the market to be a war and the first to Marine a general state of the contract reduced the whole of the south to ashestering with the expension of

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of the Dindigui country between the years 1740 and 1790 we must now see what happened in the Marava countries during the same period.

It will be remembered that somewhere about the year 1730 the ancient singdom of Ramnad was divided into five parts after Tunjors and taken the northern provinces, and that Katlaya Tevan took three of them, and Seshavarna Tevan two. Soon after this event the Salangan seems to have conjured the name of the Penya or alder Maravan whilst the Raja of Sivageoger was known as the Chinna or younger Maravan and English whiters of the eighteenth century always speak of the greater and reser Marava Pougars and countries. And the two countries were called by the Tamus the Perrya and Chinna or great and little Vadakkers or divisions.

It is stated in Ponnusana Tevan's memorandum that soon after the division took place the two Maravans joined their forces and attacked Tanjore with the object of recovering the previnces which had been annexed by the Réja as the price of his intervention of their behalf and that this disgraceful breach of fath having been reported with success, the Maravans shared the recovered territories.

The Sathupati's Dasway Venian-Sarveikarun seems to have been a man of great energy and ability and to have succeeded in getting all the power of the Kanonad government into his own tender, and whilst his name is occasionally mentioned in history that of his master is never heard of after his accession to the throne.

Kattaya Tevan died probably about the year 1752, and his sun

was thereupon mowned. He used after reigning for only a few days or weeks and then Veder Serve karan crowned Rakks Tavan, a count of the decoured Kattays. Immediately afterwards the Raja of Tanjore ovaded the Bamnad country but he was at once repulsed by the Dalavay

In 1752, according to Orma, the 500 apath sent 4,000 Peons and Kallans to the assistance of Chanda Salish whilst his old rive, and onemy the Raja of Tan, or assisted the Nabob with 3,000 house and 2,000 foot under the community of his General Mountaine and the Tonorman Raja assisted him with 400 horse and 3,000 Ka tang.

The part taken by Vramo Serverkama in actting up the adopted son of Minkkam on the throne of Madura in 1752 was seen already shown. It was probably during the short reign of that unfortunate prince that the Ramand Delayay made an expedition into the souch, and attempted to reduce the Poligars to submission, and restore order throughout the Madara Ranguem. It is seed that he publical all the Policara but the Etniyapuram, who was venerated as a Gura and was presumably spared on that account. And a gumous circumstance is recorded a connection with Venna Servey. karan a raid amongst the Poligara, which ought not to be passed. over without notice. It appears from Pounusian. Tovan's memorandura that in order to show his superiority over those whom he defeated, he, also other was vitys, used or cause must be be prepared and thrown on the ground in front of his seed, and efiguette required the Poligars who came to pay their respects to him and receive his orders. to prostrute themselves at full langth in the mud on approaching the presence. One is secrectly prepared for such an exhibition of arrogames on the part of the Datavays and still less on the part of the Datavay of Rammad. It seems to be intervale however from the memorandum that Velham Scrvokaran was the first minister of Rammad who attained the exalted titles of Palavay and Karbar, and possibly it was owing to his head being termed by his successes and by the acquirentian of these dignities that he was induced to behave in this fishion.

An intrigue of which the particulars are not known resulted in an attempt to run the successful Detayley and he was recalled from Tinnevally to Ramakd. Here he turned the tables on his advertisance, and rebeiled against the Séthupati, who field for safety to the fort of Pambarn. The Dalayley assembled some troops took the

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fort and imprisoned the Sethupati. And having deposed him raised to the throne a member of the Kilavan's fac. y member Sellic or V jaya Rag'bunktha Tèvan. During the reign of this Sothupati which is said to have lasted six years the Raja of Tanjore again favoded Ramaid and was again defeated by the able Daiavay.

And in 1755 occurred Corone, Heron's expedition to Madura, on which occusions deputy of the Sethupa. Whited on the Pogles communiter and after asking his parts of for the finetuce communical by the Sethupau in shang with Channi Saneb induced him eventually to enter into an alliance with his master, which powever was shortly afterwards reputated by the authorities at Madras in come, he are of the strong representations usually their sanes the Tondiman and Raja of Tanjors.

Settle Tevan died shout the year 1760, and was succeeded by his pephew Mattu Remainings Setaupata, a cand of two months.

Valua Sérveikieun seems to have died about this time and was succeeded in office by a mar named Thomatharam Paler. Assuths mother of the infant Séthupati, Muttu Firavity Vatchiyür, seems to have acted as Regent.

Whether the Naboli Mohammad Ali undertook any expedition against the Séthupau before the ame of Mohammad Yusuf, localist appear I think it may be concentred nowever that he and not. It is perfectly clear that nothing was Jone against him before Control Herona expect. In 0° he would not have been anxious to enter into an amance with the English. And the state of things in the south between 1755 and 160° was such that no intempt to reduce to submission as proverful in chief as Young Sérveikhran could have been thought of by the Nabob's subordinates. It was probably after the death of this minister unit at the commencement of the regency in the year 1764 or thereabouts that Mohammad Yusuf first director his attention to the blate of Namad, and conceived the idea of exacting tribute from the infant Séthupata.

In 1765 as has been already shown the Datavây Thometharum Piles joined to the stege of Mad wa, and did what my in his power to effect the ruin of Mohamman Yusuf

In 1770 the Raps of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decrively by an army under the command of Thomotharata Pillet and this was the test occasion on which the troops of Ramaad were permitted to distinguish themselves

In 1773 the British Government sent a force into the Ramand country under the command of General Joseph Smith; and it was speedily reduced to submission. And the Queen Regent and the minor King were made State prisoners.

In 1785 the country was described by Colonel Fullarton as being fifty miles in length by thirty in breadth; and as being well-peopled by an industrious population, and abounding in cattle. The revenues amounted to about five lacs of Rupees per annum, and the yearly tribute to the Nabob had been fixed at the sum of Rupees 1,75,000. The country had been managed since its annexation by rentens; and had been for the most part free from disturbances until the eventful year 1781; when it was overrun by a host of rebels under the leadership of one Mapillei Tevan, a relation of the Sethupati's family. The disturbances then excited were put an end to by the expedition of 1783 under Colonel Fullarton, to which allusion has been before made. And no event happened after that year which needs to be recorded in this Part.

Much less is known about the history of Sivagangei than about that of Rannad.

According to Orme the Raja of Tanjore in 1740 sent his General Monackjec into the country of the lesser Maravan in order to wrest from him the fort of Arundângi; and the Tondiman assisting him, the enterprise was successful. It does not appear who was the Raja at this time; but it seems probable that Seshavarna Têvan was dead, and that his son Muttu Vaduga Natha Udeiya Têvan had succeeded him. It also seems probable that this Raja was a man of no energy or ability; and left the entire conduct of affairs in the hands of his chief minister.

In 1752 Tandaveraya Fillei the minister of Sivagangei joined in the siege of Madura described before, and in placing Minakshi's adouted son upon the throne.

In 1762 and the following year he engaged in the operations against Mohammad Yüsuf.

In 1773 two dependents of the Raja, named the Periya or elder and Chinna or younger Murdu, conspired against him and apparently killed him at the battle of Kalaiyar-kövil. Soon afterwards the country was reduced together with that of Ramnad: and the Raja's widow, who was at the time pregnant, escaped together with many of the principal persons in the kingdom to Mysove.

In 1781 the Murdus returned to Sivagangei at the hand of a number of armed men, and being unopposed proceeded to rule the country in the name of Hyder Ali, after setting up some observe individual as a kind of puppet Raja. In 1783 this state of things was put an end to by the Southern Army: and shortly afterwards the widow of the late Raja was appointed Zamindami by the Nabob.

In 1785 the Sivaguagei country was thus described by Colonel Fullarton:—

"The territory of Shevigunga, or the Little Marawar, stretches " from the sea coast on the east to the districts of Mellors and "Madura on the west, and from the country of Tundimen and the "Natism Collieries upon the north, to the territories of the Greet " Marawar on the south, containing about fifty miles in length and "forty miles in breadth. The sail, in general, is unfriendly to the "growth of corn, though not quite destitute of running streams or " artificial reservoirs, but the country is overgrown with thorns and "bushes. The woods of Calicall, nearly forty miles in circumfer-" ence, are secured with burriers and other defences around the fort " of Calicol, which is situated in the centre of the thickets, and "considered as a rafuga from exaction or invasion. These woods which there were been altered a milk allegan and exists the " inhabitants are numerous, and can bring twelve thousand fighting " men into the field, armed with swords, pikes, spears, and firelocks. "Though less barbarous than the Collieries, their neighbours, yet " arts and industry have made little progress among them. The " country is capable of great improvement, but at present hardly * yields more than five lass of Rupees to the Rajah, who pays " 1,75,000 Rupees to the Nabob of Arcot. The Rajah is of the "Taver family, and a descendant of the sovereigns of the Great " Marawar, from which Shevigunga was separated at no very distant " period."

The Kalla country or country of robbers, though considerably larger than the Madura has no history which needs to be told; if indeed it can beast of any history. Colonal Fullarton's description of it in 1785 would probably be applicable to any period except the present century during the last five hundred years; and if it was at any previous time inhabited by a peaceful and defliced population, all vestiges of that population have perished. Exhaut Fallarton written as follows:—

"The country of the Collieries, including the territories of Tondi"men, Mellore and Nattern, extends from the see coset to the confines of Madura, in a range of sixty miles by sixty-five; with the
"exception of some spots, which have accidentally been cultivated,
it is overgrown with thickets, and inhabited by savage tribes.

Before that country can be rendered valuable, the woods must be
cleared, the strongholds occupied, and the Collieries compelled
to relinquish their predatory habits; for in its present condition,
fertile tracts are lost to cultivation, and the wild inhabitants
amounting to thirty or forty thousand men in arms, under different Chiefs, endanger public safety in moments of hostility."

In concluding this Part of the manual I must take a final plance at the state and progress of Christianity in the Madura country during the last century. There is but little to tell. We have seen the mode in which Father Bouchet was treated by the great Dalavay. A letter of 1709 shows that the Kallans had relapsed from their temporary conversion; and in consequence of the weakness of the then Government had become so bold and wicked that even missionaries dared not traverse their country without a guide. And they were not only masters of their own country; but made life and property insecure in all the districts adjoining theirs. Gang robberies by torch-light were of nightly commence; and in every direction herds of cattle were lifted and murders committed by them with impunity. The Sethupati had chastised them repeatedly; and had established forts in their country. But all was to no purpose. The garrisons were surprised and slain, andthe Kallans became more troublesome than ever.

The defection of the Kallans was more than counterbalanced by successes in other quarters; and in 1713 there were upwards of a million converts. But in 1714 and the following year there was so much persecution in the Marava country that the missionaries were compelled to quit it for a time. Converts were horribly illused and mutilated; the Churches were destroyed; and the open profession of the true faith exposed every one to great danger. But in 1720 the Sethupati relented, and began to treat the Christians with some little kindness and favour.

The Poligars and Kallans had been taught the danger of open disobedience to British rule by the expeditions sent against them on several occasions: but they were not yet prepared to lay saids their wild and predatory habits, much less to become steady and regular payers of tribute and rent. Accordingly we find Mr. McLood complaining at an early period of his administration of the turbulence and want of respect for authority evinced by troublesome chieftains and by the Kallana: and their rebellious disposition was not improved by the knowledge that the English Government was engaged in a new war, the results of which no man could foresee. A letter of June 1791 shows that troops were required to maintain the Collector's authority. Another of November 1791 shows that Coimbators with the surrounding country was then in the hands of the enemy. In February 1792 the Ideiy: Cotte and Palani Poligars were plundering in the Coimbatore district. At the same time the Raja of Travancore was throwing all kinds of obstacles in the way of the Collector taking possession of Kamban and Güdalür, which undoubtedly belonged to the Dindigul district. The Chinna Maradu was ongaged in plunder-